

FF 1

P O L A N D

10 August 1961

STATINTL

ALLEN DULLES ENDS INTELLIGENCE CAREER

Warsaw GLOS PRACY 4 August 1961--A

(B. Janiszewski article: "Requiem for a Spy")

(Text) Among the early national heroes of the United States, there was a spy--teacher Nathan Hale--who, during the War of Independence, gathered intelligence behind the British lines. When caught, he was shot. Allen Welsh Dulles is completing his intelligence career in a more peaceful but less glorious manner. The history of the United States will link his name to two embarrassing events--the U-2 flights and the unsuccessful Cuban invasion.

The Western press claims that this fall the 68-year old son of a Presbyterian minister will leave his office in the Washington center of CIA at 2430 'E' Street. He will say good-bye to his desk with its miniature American flag and three telephones, one of which is white and connects directly with the President. He will leave behind his green easy chair, on which he could comfortably relax when his spine gave him trouble, and the table with a model of an atomic submarine on it. Probably all he will take with him will be a photograph of his elder brother, the late John Foster Dulles.

President John Kennedy has decided to take Allen Dulles away from the CIA, which he has headed for eight years now and in which he has been absolute ruler over thousands of people and billions of dollars. Allen Dulles will have to let go of the CIA operational department, known as "the department of dirty tricks," which was successful in Guatemala and Iran, but which failed in Cuba. Probably he will also vacate the post of chairman of the intelligence committee composed of representatives of seven intelligence and counterintelligence organizations, those of the combined chiefs of staffs, of the Army--G-2, of the Navy--ONI, of the air force--AFI, of the Atomic Energy Commission, of the State Department, and of the FBI.

"Our profession," students are told by instructors in CIA schools, "is the second oldest in the world." (In the United States, the term "oldest profession" refers to prostitution--GLOS PRACY "But our profession," instructors add, "is not as honorable as the oldest profession and certainly it does not afford as much pleasure." But Allen Welsh Dulles--grandson of Secretary of State Foster, nephew of Secretary of State Lansing, brother of Secretary of State Dulles, son-in-law of Columbia University's Todd--has found enough pleasure throughout his career as an intelligence agent.

FF 2

POLAND
10 August 1961

At 23 he had his first intelligence job as secret American emissary to Vienna in 1916. Between 1917 and 1918 he stayed in Bern, collecting intelligence from eastern and southern Europe. After ten years of work hovering between diplomacy and intelligence, Allen Dulles left government service and joined a law firm co-owned by his elder brother. In 1940, when Europe was gripped by World War II, Allen Dulles, as agent of Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie, agitated against Roosevelt among naturalized Americans from East Europe.

The following year Dulles returned to his original profession. Loaded with dollars, he appeared in neutral Bern in October of 1942 as an agent of the U.S. intelligence service. As such, he carried on secret talks with representatives of Hitlerite Germany on the subject of a possible American-German understanding. The records of these talks show that Dulles has much understanding for the German territorial interests in East Europe.

The war ended, but Dulles, awarded the medal of merit, continued his interest in the German problem. In the first postwar years he established close personal relations with West German personalities who today are playing an important role in the life of the German Federal Republic. One of his friends is Hans Globke. It was on the advice of Dulles, too, that in those days the Gehlen Hitlerite intelligence organization was incorporated in the American intelligence apparatus. The Gehlen unit, called Fremde Heere Ost, specialized, as we know, in spying against the Soviet Union.

In 1951 Allen Dulles was appointed deputy director of the newly set up Central Intelligence Agency. Two years later he was appointed head of CIA. As the pope and czar of the U.S. intelligence service, Allen Dulles has effectively defended his empire against jealous rivals and intruders. He had repulsed the attack launched by Democratic Senator Mansfield, who wants congressional control over CIA. He has defended himself against Pentagon sallies; the Pentagon would like a military man to head the CIA. Against the forays of the State Department Allen was protected by his great brother John Foster.

Nonetheless, even when Foster passed away, Allen retained his self-confidence. He was the only member of the National Security Council to vote against Eisenhower's decision to stop U-2 flights over Soviet territory after Powers had been caught. The world scandal caused by the disclosure of espionage flights over Soviet territory shook the position of the CIA chief a little.

001084331

0001134

FF 3

POLAND
10 August 1961

The more sober politicians pointed out that uncontrolled adventurism on the part of the CIA head could involve America in a disaster. But Eisenhower stood by Dulles. Kennedy, too, has as president kept Dulles at his post. The end of his career became reality only last April, on the swampy beaches of the Bay of Pigs, when the counterrevolutionary invasion organized by CIA against Cuba was smashed by Cuban defenders.

Allen Dulles is not the only culprit connected with the anti-Cuban adventure, but he is one of those people against whom wrath and disappointment are directed. His old enemies are renewing a campaign against him, which is joined by new enemies.

A CBS television interviewer asked the famous Walter Lippman: "After the Cuban fiasco you said that the chief of staff and the head of CIA should be relieved. Is this still your opinion?" Lippman, who is no doubt well informed, replied: "I trust they will be relieved."

Dulles is quitting, but, of course, the intelligence organization remains. The point is whether the new chiefs of this organization will be able to draw conclusions from the sorry experience of their predecessor.

U.S. POLICY ON REARMAMENT TWO-SIDED

Warsaw PAP in English to Europe 0702 GMT 10 August 1961--L

(Text) TRYBUNA LUDU's correspondent sends an article from Washington entitled "General Taylor's Conception and German Federal Republic Atomic Armaments" in connection with the appointment of former Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor to the post of military representative to the President. The correspondent emphasizes that for many years Taylor has advocated increasing the U.S. conventional forces and not only those based on "massive atomic retaliation," the basic strategic conception of Dulles and the former leaders of the Pentagon. This was precisely the reason for their conflict with Taylor and it led to the general's resignation.

"For a long time," writes the TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent, "they talked of nothing but putting adequate pressure on unwilling allies and compelling them to increase the size of their armaments. Of course, there is one ally with whom there is no difficulty concerning the increasing of armaments, the German Federal Republic, whose armaments policy in the light of the new conception in the White House looks especially suspicious."

"In the 29 July issue of the liberal-bourgeois NATION there was an article by Heinz Pol, Washington correspondent of the West German FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, which pointed to something that at a first glance looked strange. Whereas the White House is primarily advocating increasing

FF 4

POLAND
10 August 1961

conventional arms, Bonn Minister of Defense Strauss is demanding atomic arms for the Bundeswehr--and at the earliest possible date. Pol stated that despite all denials, the Pentagon and the upper circles of NATO are discussing if and when the Bundeswehr should receive nuclear arms.

"The German Federal Republic is traveling with quick steps in the direction of transforming itself into an atomic power. We have here what seems to be an intentional two-sided policy. While the United States is putting the main emphasis on conventional arms--because in Taylor's opinion there are sufficient nuclear arms--this certainly does not deter the march of the German Federal Republic in the direction of atomic weapons. "Theirs is a dangerous game," concludes TRYBUNA LUDU's correspondent.

RAPACKI WELCOMES TUNISIAN MINISTER

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 August 1961--L

(Text) A good will mission of the Republic of Tunisia, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadok Mekkadem arrived in Poland 9 August. At Warsaw airport, the visitors were welcomed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Adam Rapacki and senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During their stay in Poland, members of the mission will hold a number of talks with representatives of Polish authorities.

- 0 -

FLOOD ALARM--The rainfall noted in Lodz Voivodship and in the districts to the south have caused a serious rise in the level of the Warta, Pilica, Bzura, and their tributaries. On 3 August the level of these rivers reached alarm stage, and in this connection a flood alarm was announced. Anti-flood committees have gone into action and the citizens' anti-flood brigades have been called to a state of readiness. (Warsaw PAP 0822 GMT 4 August 1961--L)

STORM DISASTER--Poznan Voivodship was visited by violent thunderstorms with hail 6 and 7 August. Considerable damage was caused in villages in 12 districts. More than 1,200 farm buildings were destroyed, and 40 buildings were burned out as a result of lightning. About 4,000 farms suffered from hail. This was the biggest disaster of the elements which has struck Poznan Voivodship for several years. About 120 employees of the state insurance office are assessing the damage. (Warsaw Domestic 1900 GMT 8 August 1961--L)